DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864. VOL. I—No. 71.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

For the "Confederate."

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Cleavland county, was held in the Court House in Shelby, on Monday the 11th inst., (sale day) when, on motion of Maj. H. D. K. Cabaniss, Henry Schenck, Esq, was called to the Chair and J. R. Logan was requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being organized, Maj. Cabaniss explained its object to be the nomination of Gov. Z. B. Vance, for re-election; and the obtaining of a full expression of the sentiments and feelings of the people of Cleaveland, in reference to the conduct of the war and certain peace movements attempted by the party favoring the election of W. W. Holden.

Dr. W. J. T. Miller then moved that Maj. H. D. K. Cabaniss, Maj. H. D. Lee, Col. J. R. Logan, J. Z Falls and G. M. Green, Esq, be appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, after retiring a short time, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The tendency of certain movements and individuals looks to political agitation that can do no good, and must necessarily bring us harm; and, whereas, men whose principles are dangerous to all harmony and peace, and whose aims, regardless of our cause and good, are striving to breed discontent and distrust in our midst and trying to make the soldiers believe the cause unworthy, the country whipped, the government despotic, and themselves wronged and ill-treated; and, whereas, W. W. Holden, the leader of the conservative agitation in North Carolina, the notorious political juggler of the south, the traitor who has thrown the fire-brand into the peaceful councils of the sturdy people of the old North State, and who has announced himself as a candidate for Governor, that he may be able to make the ruin more complete; and as we desire the good of the country and have the prosperity of the cause at heart, we ask that the honest and loyal men of the State unite to overthrow him and his party. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we are more than ever determined to be free from the power and dominion of the wicked foe who daily seeks our destruction as a nation and people; that while we greatly desire peace, we desire it only as the fruit of independence; that we would scorn a peace purchased at the price of chains and slavery, the inevitable result of unconditional submission to Federal authority, or any connexion or alliance with that government under any terms of compromise under the name of reconstruction.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in President Davis, and that we hold in utter contempt all who would endeavor to embarrass his administration, and as traitors any who would endeavor to impair the public confidence.

Resolved, That with our present Executive, Gov. Zebulon B. Vance, we are perfectly satisfied, that we believe him to be a patriot and statatesman, whose every effort is directed to the accomplishment of our nationality, the acknowledgment of our independence and the honor of our beloved State—that we regard him as an officer into whose hands the faith and honor of the State may be confidently committed; that having been tried in the blood and fire of revolution, it is with pride and pleasure that we still behold as bright as ever his faith and patriotism, shining like a star through the clouds about us; and having undiminished confidence in his Executive ability and fitness, we announce him as our first choice for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this meeting, that Governor Vance visit this county, at such time as will suit his convenience, and address the people on the vital interests now absorbing the public mind, believing that such an action on his part would eventuate in much good to North Carolina.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Mountain Eagle, Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, and Charlotte Bulletin, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gov. Vance.

During the absence of the Committee, Dr. Miller, in his usual felicitous style, entertained the meeting with an address, dealing some heavy blows at agitators, which were well received.

Under the 4th resolution, Dr. Miller, Dr. Thos. Williams, and J. B. Logan, were appointed a Committee to confer with the Governor and urge his compliance with the request.

Major H. D. Lee was loudly called for, who responded in an excellent speech of some length, urging patience and perseverence in the pending struggle for independance, and denouncing croakers and agitators generally. After which the meeting adjourned.

HENRY SCHENCK, *Chm'n.*
J. R. LOGAN, *Sec'y.*

For The Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—To-day our quiet little village was thronged with citizens of all ages, and from every part of the county, it being the day for the enrollment and organization of the *Home Guard* or *State Reserves*, between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50.

These duties having been performed by our very polite and, courteous Enrolling officer, Capt. Barrow, who has so conducted himself in the discharge of his delicate official and responsible duties as to win the praise and good will of all, it was deemed an opportune time to call a meeting and express the feeling of the voters of Alamance towards our very excellent Gov. Vance, and invite him to visit and speak to us upon the condition of the country.

The meeting was composed of men of all political parties, and I do not think there was a single man in it, that will vote for Holden. Indeed, Holden stock is so low in Alamance that there is no competition in trading. A rare chance is offered to speculators.

By the way, will the post master at this place tell us who it is that receives large bundles of the *Standard*, (postage prepaid) and peddles them out amongst the people? Not for pay, I dare say, but to promote his own selfish purposes. S. Y.

PUNISHED FOR SEDUCTION.—James Mann, convicted in Atlanta, Ga., of the seduction, under promise of marriage, of Miss Hamilton, a respectable young lady, has been sentenced to serve a term of years in the penitentiary at hard labor. He wept bitterly when the sentence was passed.

Col. T. A Parsons, member of the Legislature of Georgia, and Aid-de-Camp to Gov. Brown, has resigned his commission, to be bestowed on some one whose views and opinions are more in accordance with the views of the Governor.

[From the Progress.]

In the Matter of Spivey.

The petitioner had put in a substitute, the writ issued February 16th, 1864, was executed on the 9th of March, and the following returns made

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., March 8th, 1864.

Hon. R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice N. C.:

"In answer to your summons demanding the body of N. G. Spivey before you without delay at Richmond Hill, I hereby certify, that the said Spivey is detained by me under orders of the Secretary of War, as a prisoner for an attempt to avoid military service.

PETER MALLETT,
Col. Com'dg of Conscripts for N. C."

The certificate was not sworn to, but the oath was afterwards made.

April 8th, 1864, Mr. Boyden, counsel for the petitioner, after notice to Col. Mallett, moved for judgment of discharge, on the ground that the act of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, by its proper construction, does not embrace the case of one who, like the petitioner, not being liable to conscription, simply applies for a writ to test the constitutionality of the act subjecting principles of substitutes, that not being an attempt to avoid military service within the meaning of the act, and that as the 3d section contemplates that writs are still to be issued, (see "Roseman's case") it involves an absurdity to say, that the application for the writ is a cause for detaining the man, not as a *conscript*, but as a *prisoner*.

The fact of applying for the writ cannot be made the foundation of a certificate, which is to be substituted in place of a return of the body that Col. Mallett acted under *general* orders of the Secretary of War, which orders are unconstitutional and void; for which he relied on the case of Mr. Wilke's, where Chief Justice Pratt so decided.

The certificate is so general as not to raise these questions. For the purpose of his motion the return is to be taken as true; it negatives the allegation that the petitioner is detained as a conscript, and avers that he is detained as a *prisoner* for an attempt to avoid military service. I cannot know *judicially* what the act was which is considered to be such an attempt. It may that Spivey secreted himself, or tried to escape within the lines of the enemy; or it may be, he is one of those men who, not being liable to conscription in the language of Judge Battle in Love's case, "seek the benefit of the writ for the sole purpose of establishing their claim to exemption from such duty." I am not at liberty to presume that the petitioner, being in the first instance arrested and detained as a conscript, his application for the writ is made the ground for the averment that he is detained as a prisoner for an attempt to avoid military service, which would be a *consequence* and not the cause of the detention for which he makes complaint, and prays may be enquired of, and this would seem, as Mr. Boyden says, to involve an absurdity.

Nor can I know judicially whether the orders of the Secretary of War are general or special; that is, whether Col. Mallett is ordered to arrest and detain as prisoners all persons who attempt to avoid military service, leaving it to him to say what constitutes such an attempt, and to pass on the law as well as the facts and to justify his conclusion on oath, or whether he was ordered specially to detain N. G. Spivey as a prisoner for an act which the Secretary of War considered as amounting to an attempt to avoid military service within the meaning of the act of Congress.—So the certificate gives me nothing to act on.

2. Mr. Boyden then moved for judgment of discharge, in the nature of a motion for judgment, *non obstatite, vero, dicto*, on the ground that the certificate is insufficient by reason of its generality, he insisted that filing the certificate required by the act is a condition precedent to the suspension of further proceedings, which in this case has not been performed. For there might as well be no certificate at all, or one that the man is detained as a prisoner under orders of the Secretary of War, for one of the causes specified in the act, without setting out which one, and this he urged would surely not be a performance of the condition. He relied on Croke James and *Jure* Douglas, 43, E. C. L., 992, where the parties are discharged by reason of the insufficiency of the return.

In both of these cases "the body" was returned and was in *custo dia legis*, and I have not been able to find any case in which judgment of discharge is rendered, where the court is not in possession of the thing to be acted on, which is the body in *habeas corpus* cases; without that, no judgment can be given.—This conclusion is supported by all of the common law analogies; no one could be tried unless he were present. A man convicted of murder cannot be sentenced unless he is before the court, and the judgment is void if it do not appear by the record, that the culprit was at the bar of the court. (Craton, case, Iredell.) Nay, the rule at common law was so imperative that the court could not try the prisoner, although he was at the bar, unless he put in a plea, and to compel him to plead the *poine forte et dure*, was resorted to. It is superceded by a statute authorizing the court, if a prisoner stands mute, to enter the plea of not guilty for him. So in civil cases there must be an appearance or no judgment could be rendered; hence the process of distress, infinite outlawry, &c., to compel an appearance, rule on the sheriff to bring in the body when *a capeas ad respondendum* had issued, which is also altered by our statute. In *habeas corpus* cases, *alias* and *pluries* writs, rules, attachments, &c., are resorted to, to compel a return of the body. There is no statute applicable to *habeas corpus* cases, which stand in this respect as common law; no judgment cannot be rendered unless the body be returned.

Motion for judgment of discharge not allowed.

R. M PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.
April 11th, 1864.

There is a startling rumor current here, as our paper is going to press, that the Hon. H. S. Foote has gone over to the yankees.—*Chat. Rebel.*

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-dly

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

[No 20.]

AN ACT to amend "an act to provide a mode of authenticating claims for money against the Confederate States not otherwise provided for," approved August 30, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the first section of said act as requires the Attorney General to report to Congress upon said claims, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 30, 1864.

[No. 21.]

AN ACT to increase the compensation of certain civil officers and employees in the President's office, and in the Executive and Legislative departments at Richmond, for a limited period.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the salaries and compensation of all civil officers and employees in the President's office, and in the Executive and Legislative departments at Richmond, whose compensation or salaries do not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, shall be increased from the passage of this act to the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at the rate of one hundred per cent. per annum: Provided, The same shall not thereby be increased beyond the rate of three thousand dollars per annum; and the salaries of all said officers, whose compensation is above two thousand dollars, and does not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, shall, for the same period of time, be increased at the rate of fifty per cent per annum; but it is hereby expressly declared that the increased compensation provided for in this act shall not be paid to any officer or employee in any Executive department of the government who is liable to perform military duty, or is able to bear arms in the field, unless such officer or employee shall first obtain a certificate from the head of the department in which he is engaged that his services are absolutely necessary to the government, and that his place cannot be supplied by any one known to the head of the department who is not subject to military duty, which said certificate shall be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury before the money is paid; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary, at the beginning of each session, to communicate a list of all such certificates to Congress: Provided, That no clerk, who, by virtue of a military commission, receives rations or commutation of rations, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Approved, January 30, 1864.

[No. 22.]

AN ACT to regulate the collection of the tax in kind upon tobacco, and to amend an act entitled "an act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the tax in kind of one-tenth imposed by said act upon all tobacco grown in the Confederate States, instead of being collected by the post quartermaster, shall be collected by the agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and preserve tobacco, and the tax assessors shall transfer their estimates of the tobacco due from each planter or farmer, specifying both quantity and quality, to the said agents or their duly authorized sub-agents, taking their receipts therefor and shall also transmit a copy of these estimates to the Chief of the Produce Loan Office, and when said tobacco has been collected, the said agents shall be liable for its safe custody.

SEC. 2. That each farmer and planter, not earlier than the first day of June, nor later than the fifteenth day of July, shall deliver his tithe of tobacco in prizing order, put up in convenient parcels for transportation at the nearest prizing depot, of which there shall be not less than one established in each county by the agents for the collection and preservation of tobacco, when the said tobacco shall be prized and securely packed in hogsheads or other packages suitable for market, by said agents.

SEC. 3. That the tax assessor shall require a statement from each farmer or planter as to the different qualities of tobacco raised by him, and shall assess as due the Confederate States one-tenth of each of said qualities, which shall be stated separately in his estimates, and shall be delivered separately by the farmer or planter at the prizing depots.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 30, 1864.

[No. 23.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to the receipt of Counterfeit treasury notes by public officers." Approved May first, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to the receipt of counterfeit treasury notes by public officers," approved May 1st, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same are hereby extended so as to embrace all counterfeit treasury notes received by the public officers mentioned in said act, prior to the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, January 30, 1864.

[No. 25.]

AN ACT to change the time for the assembling of Congress for its next regular session.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America, for its next regular session, shall assemble the first Monday in May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and not the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, Feb. 3, 1864.

[No. 26.]

JOINT RESOLUTION of Thanks to the Tennessee troops who have re-enlisted for the war.

Whereas, the Congress of the Confederate States have received, with the liveliest emotions, the cheering intelligence that a large portion of the Tennessee troops composing the Army of Tennessee, under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, have tendered their services to the country during the war; it is, therefore

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are hereby cordially given to the gallant soldiers of Tennessee, who have, in advance of the legislation of Congress, and before their three years' term of service has expired, voluntarily tendered their services to the country during the war, with the heroic determination never to abandon the field till the last vandal invader is driven from our soil and our freedom won.

Resolved, That in view of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, and the great stake at issue—the freedom of our country—the Congress indulges the confident hope that the example so heroically set by their brothers in arms will be followed by our whole army, thus giving to the world, after nearly three years of arduous struggle, an earnest of their determination to die or be free.

Resolved. That the President be requested to have the foregoing preamble and resolution sent to the commanders of the army, with the request that they communicate them to the officers and soldiers, as an evidence of the high appreciation in which they are gratefully held by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, for their heroic valor displayed on so many memorable occasions, and for their fortitude and perseverance under so many trials.

Approved, Feb. 3, 1864.

[No. 27.]

AN ACT to authorize the President to assign judges of military courts from one court to another.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, at any time, to assign judges from one military court to another, as, in his judgment, the service may require.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Feb. 3, 1864.

ap 14-66-law4w.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 1ST AND 2ND CONGRESS'L DISTRICT, Kinston, April 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH CIRCULAR NO. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 28, 1864, County Enrolling Officers in the 2nd Congressional District, will cause all white male persons in their respective counties, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and forty, who shall not have entered some one of the organizations provided by law previous to the 16th inst., and who shall have been enrolled by them in pursuance of Special Orders No. 15, from this office, to appear at the following times and places for examination by the Medical Board, or to show other cause why they should be exempted.

Thirty-fourth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halifax, May 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th; afternoon of the 12th, negroes.

Thirty-fifth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halifax, May 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th; afternoon of the 17th, negroes.

Thirty-third N. C. Militia, Wilson county, Wilson, May 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd; afternoon of the 23rd, negroes.

Twentieth N. C. Militia, Lenoir county, Kinston, May 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th; afternoon of the 28th, negroes.

Twenty-ninth N. C. Militia, Greene county, Snow Hill, May 30th, 31st and June 1st and 2nd; afternoon of the 2nd, negroes.

Seventeenth N. C. Militia, Pitt county, Greenville, June 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th; afternoon of the 8th, negroes.

Thirtieth N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro, June 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th; afternoon of the 14th, negroes.

Thirty-first N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro', June 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th; afternoon of the 18th, negroes.

II. County Enrolling Officers will also cause to assemble at the same time and places all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who shall have been previously exempted by the Medical Board, or who shall have been exempted from any cause than disability, who will be required to present their claims for further exemption.

III. County Enrolling Officers are required to give particular attention to all persons within the prescribed ages, who are found within their jurisdiction in the employment of any department in government, and who are not specially exempted by act of Congress, and require them to attend for enrollment at the times assigned for the assembling of the Regiments, within whose bounds they may be at the time.

IV. In pursuance of Circular No 12, Conscript Office, Raleigh, April 2nd, 1864, County Enrolling Officers will also cause all "free negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in their respective counties, to assemble at the times and places above appointed for their examination. If any of these persons have cause of exemption, other than disability, they can present their claims through some white persons cognizant of the facts and authorized to act for them.

V. All persons included in this notice, who do not present themselves as required, unless they can show some satisfactory cause for their absence, to be judged of by the higher authorities of Conscription, will be considered as having forfeited their claims to any of the privileges guaranteed in Circular No. 8, of B. of C. and placed as therein directed.

VI. County Enrolling Officers will cause not more than one fourth of the Regiments within their jurisdiction to assemble on the days designated for their examination, and will so distribute the companies that the afternoon of the fourth day assigned to each Regiment, shall be set apart for the enrollment and examination of the negroes.

VII. Commanding Officers of Militia are hereby requested to render every assistance to County Enrolling Officers and the Chief Enrolling Officer in conducting the enrollments enumerated in this order.

J. M. LITTLE,
Chief Enrolling Officer
1st and 2nd Congress'al District, N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for the 1st and 2nd Congressional District, in pursuance of Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above-named times and places for the examination of all conscripts and persons above specified.

R. H. EDWARDS,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board,
1st and 2nd Congress'l District N. C.

ap 14-67-tu6-fri4w.

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER'S having bought the right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendall's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired. From the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinet, Blanket, Twill or Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for hand power, was $100. We will sell them at the same now, if paid in provisions, wheat, flour, corn, bacon, lard, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in bank, state, or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
R. B. SANDERS,
Chapel Hill, N. C,

mh 30 55.eod1m

Biblical Recorder and Hilsboro' Recorder insert five times and send bills to R. B. Sanders.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HILLSBORO', April 6, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, that they must pay in their Tithes by the 1st day of May next, or they will have to pay five times the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector.

Farmers are also required, by the act of Congress amending the act of 24th April, 1863, to haul their Tithes twelve miles.

S. S. KIRKLAND, Capt.
and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

ap 13-66-12t

A GOOD COOK WANTED.—I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.

JNO. A. HOLT,
Salisbury, April 11, 1864. ap13-66-2w

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

G. A. LACK.

ap 12—65-d24t

Black Pepper, Brown Sugar, Alspice and COFFEE AT AUCTION.—Thursday next (21st,) we will sell 400 lbs. very superior BLACK PEPPER, two or three barrels of BROWN SUGAR, a lot of ALSPICE, two BAGS COFFEE, together with other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 16-69-tds. AUCTIONEERS.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER WANTED.

CONFEDERATE STATES ORDNANCE WORKS, SALISBURY, N. C., April 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received from responsible parties for a large supply of best quality of BLACK WALUNT PLANK, for gun stocks. The Plank must be cut from timber that is grown in open fields or on the edge of woods. Swamp timber is not suitable, being too brittle. The plank must be delivered on the line of any Railroad South of Raleigh. Parties desirous of entering into Contracts for the above described lumber will please call on, or address me at these Works.

A. G. BRENIZER,
ap 5-60-d12t. Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.—I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully,

N. A. RAMSEY,
Capt Co. D, 61st N. C. T.

Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24—51 tf

ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C., April 6th, 1864.

In obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 4[illegible] and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

COUNTY.	REG'T.	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18,19,20,21,22; 23 negroes.
"	46th,	"	" 25, 26, 27, 28; 29,30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 9, 10 negroes.
"	39th,	"	" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes.
"	118th,	"	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 6; 7, negroes.
"	44th,	"	June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warren,	87th,	Warrenton,	" 16, 17, 18 20, 21; 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29 30, July 1; 2 negroes.

* * * * * * *

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regiments will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
ap 7-62-d1m 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

To The Voters of Wake County.—Fellow CITIZENS:—At the urgent request of many gentlemen, both in the army and at home, I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. "My principles and views, as a Southern man "after the straitest sect, are well known to" my personal friends. "These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed." Prior to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand men, I was a Union man; but seeing that the Northern States of the Government sought our degradation and ruin, I tore from my bosom the last spark of affection which I cherished for the Union, and took my stand with the sons of North Carolina, and the South, in behalf of Right, of Truth, and Freedom.

In May 1861, I volunteered as a private, and remained in the army until my health failed, when I was discharged. Believing that the surest and speediest way to obtain peace is by a vigorous prosecution of the war, I am in favor of exerting our whole strength, as a people, until this end is obtained. So long as the enemy construes any proposition coming from us for peace as an admission of weakness on our part, it would be madness in us to submit them. We must fight on, and pray on, trusting that God will, in His own good time, give us an honourable and lasting peace.

If we will continue to cooperate with, and sustain our President—a man "worthy of Rome in Rome's best days," I honestly believe that the day of our deliverance is near at hand.

I shall give to Gov. Vance a hearty and cheerful support. I know the man, and I know him to be a chivalrous, generous man, and a pure patriot. As to the manner in which he has guided the helm of State and the perils which environ her, it is unnecessary for me to speak. We have all seen and felt the good effect growing out of his wise and judicious administration.

If you elect me, fellow citizens, I shall exert whatever of influence I may possess to mitigate the sufferings of our gallant soldiers, by supporting and cheering them in the field, and taking care of their families at home. I shall legislate for no party, but for the whole people of North Carolina, and their posterity.

JOHN W. PAGE, M. D.

ap. 15-68 d6t wtf.

TAXES, TAXES.

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of April, instant, to take the list of TAXABLE PROPERTY in Raleigh Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, for State and County purposes, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.

W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.
April 8, 1864.—12—(5-tap22

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Chell, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address

Wm. M. SMITH,
39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.—All persons Now Holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.

37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON, & Co.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

mh 16-43 tde

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."

mch 28-53-d1m.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.

mh 25—51eod-1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25—53 d27t.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 10-tf.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "Will to President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, empowered vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 58-1m
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY, RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.

ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former issues under the denomination of *one hundred dollars*" "redeemable *only* at this office" in notes of the *new issue*, as they are received from the Treasury except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by 'paying out to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of the issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old.

Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery.

C. B. HARRISON,
ap 11-64-dtf C. S. Depositary.

A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the executors of James S. Clark, dec'd, at public auction, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, a valuable SAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grist Mill and Saws; the Engine has two cylinder boilers.

Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. PERKINS, Perkins, Pitt county, N. C., or to WILL. A. CLARK, Warrenton, N. C. ap 13-66-4ow

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron.

HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS SPARROW a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.

ap 15-68-d12t

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY April 19, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

The Speech of Mr. Stephens.

The appearance of Mr. Vice President Stephens before the Legislature of Georgia, in his late speech, has given much regret to the true friends of the Confederacy, and equal rejoicing to its enemies. It will be republished with distinguished *eclat*, by the Yankee presses; and if it retards in any degree the success of the cause, it will not be the first effort of Mr. Stephens' which has produced a similar effect. His enthusiastic erection of our Government on the corner stone of slavery, in his speech early in the war, more candid than wise, caught an echo in every abolition journal of Europe; and Mr. Lamar will tell the Vice President, that that untimely utterance clogged the efforts of our friends, and furnished the ammunition of our foes. It is not the less regretted that this arsenal has been again opened with a like distribution.

Even Mr. Holden and North Carolina agitators, have found amid the flood of popular disapprobation, a "resting spot of dry land," in this speech of Mr. Stephens.

See how affectionately in his own and Mr. Holden's behalf, the *Progress* HUGS Mr. Stephens. Quite an accidental God-send to the North Carolina agitators, is this effusion of discontent, ill founded in disapproval as ill applied. Mr. Stephens will soon "know North Carolina politics," and "the position of public men," by whom he is used.

For use him they will; although they know well the difference between them and him; although they know well that every organ of Mr. Stephens in Georgia repudiates their affiliation: yet they will clamber on to him if they can, and Mr. Stephens will have the satisfaction to link his future with Mr. Holden and the present contest for Governor in North Carolina.

The use that Mr. Holden is making of Mr. Stephens, induces us to notice his speech, which we should otherwise, because of our long cherished respect for the author, have preferred to omit.

The points of the speech are made upon the late acts of Congress—the currency, the military, and the act suspending the privilege of the *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Holden says through the *Progress*, that he "stands upon the same platform as Vice President Stephens"—that "they occupy the identical ground," and that "there is not a shadow of difference."

"We happen to know that Mr. Holden stands on the same platform that Governor Brown and Vice President Stephens does, and if he be a traitor, so are they. He opposes reconstruction or submission, and insists on a vigorous prosecution of the war while the Confederate and State governments shall do all they can to bring the struggle to an honorable termination by negotiation.—The Conservatives of Georgia and North Carolina occupy the same identical ground, and as between Mr. Holden, Governor Brown and Vice President Stephens there is not the shadow of difference. —*Progress*.

Thus not only do Mr. Holden and the *Progress* "occupy the same identical ground" of which there is not a shadow of difference, but the conservatives of Georgia and North Carolina.

Let us see: The *Progress* of the 6th inst, says of the "Tithe Law"—"Repeal the Tithe Law * * There is more or less waste all over the State. We are in favor of its immediate repeal." Mr. Holden has always been opposed to the "Tithe Law."

What does Mr. Stephens say?

"At present we have subsistence sufficient for the year, if it is taken care of and managed with economy. Upon a moderate estimate, one within reasonable bounds, the tithes of wheat and corn for last year were not less, in the States east of the Mississippi, than eighteen millions of bushels. This would bread an army of five hundred thousand men and one hundred thousand horses for twelve months, and leave a margin for waste or loss. This we have without levying or impressing a bushel or pound. The tithe for meat for the last year will supply the army for six months."

Thus does Mr. Stephens give his sanction to the value of this law—a law which saves the poor man from taxation, and supplies, as Mr. Stephens shows, an abundance in the very articles themselves of food and forage, enough for our army, with all allowance for waste. While Mr. Holden and the *Progress* demand the immediate repeal of this valuable law! And yet these political Cœlebs in search of some companion, hug Mr. Stephens as one between whom and themselves there is "no shadow of difference."

Thus at the very outset, these loving friends diverge in their mutual directions as far as the points of the compass will admit.

On the Currency, Tax and Funding Act, every one knows how bitterly these measures have been assailed by Mr. Holden and the *Progress*. Terms of abuse only to be found in their vocabulary, have been lavished upon them. What does Mr. Stephens say of them: "I simply say, in my judgment they are neither proper, wise or just. Whether in the midst of conflicting views in such diversity of opinion and interests, anything better could not be obtained, I know not—perhaps not."

Thus Mr. Stephens limits himself to ordinary disapproval, candidly confessing he had nothing better to offer.

But why need we expose these glaring inconsistencies? Why "show up" the unadulterated intrusion of this attempt by Mr. Holden to bolster his bad cause, by purloining the garments of Mr. Stephens?

Why need we display to the public the "tight fit" of this suit, when Mr. Holden puts it on. How he bursts the seams in his effort to wear it. He and the *Progress* will still *hug* Mr. Stephens. Paddy did'nt hung him more furiously, although he "loved him betther than any other mon living." Here's a couple that love him just as well for their purpose, and "its themselves that are after hugging him."

As Mr. Stephens' speech will be spread over this State for Mr. Holden's benefit, we shall hereafter take up his argument on the military and *habeas corpus* bills.

"We Can't Get On! We Can't Get On!"

The poor, piteous, plaintive wail of the locked-up Starling of Sterne. "I can't get out! I can't get out! said the starling," has caused many a throb of sympathy, many a tear from those who read the sad recital of imprisonment and sorrow. So clearly drawn is the picture, that the mind's eye sees the captive bird in his cage, marks how in vain he obtrudes his beak between the bars of his prison-house, how he ruffles his delicate plumage against the cold iron; and the ear hears with responsive melancholy the bitter repining of the baffled captive"—I can't get out—I can't get out." Something like unto this is the doleful tribulative scream of Mr. Holden and the *Progress*. "We can't get on—we can't get on the Georgia platform." Not so melodious is this tale of woe as that of the poor starling, by reason that there is all the difference imaginable between this bird of romance and the two political magpies whose unavailing discords we are now describing. But in one sense there is all possible similitude. Both are essaying an unperformable task: both are crying an unavailable regret. No, they "can't get on, they can't get on the Georgia platform." Wide as are its follies, broad as are its absurdities, space enough as there is upon it for discontent and partyism; it has no place for Mr. Holden and *his* associate agitators. Universally—every press, without exception, in Georgia, repudiates him and his; and mostly those the nearest to the centre of the Georgia platform, are they who most distinctly disclaim his fellowship and companionship. They are they who, in the language of the *Progress*, are most profuse in denunciations of treason and traitors in North Carolina;" and when they so denounce, they mean Mr. Holden and the *Progress*—and the *Progress* feels it. The *Progress* bewails—"WHY IS THIS?"

The answer is simple: It is because the Georgia platform" means negotiation by the Government. North Carolina agitation urges illegal negotiation by the people.

Georgia means Independence. Agitation means "the best terms it can get." Georgia means the integrity of the Confederacy.—North Carolina agitation, through Mr. Holden, has unqualifiedly recommended the surrender of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia.

Lastly: Georgia expresses unanimous, hearty confidence in Mr. President Davis. Does Mr. Holden? Do the agitators *adopt* that plank of the platform? As far is the north pole from the south pole—as is the east from the west—so far is the agitation move from the Georgia platform. Both are bad in their ways—the difference is between folly and crime.

But, says Mr. Holden, speaking through the *Progress* of April the 9th,—"We adopt Mr. Stephens' speech as our platform, and are willing to rise or fall in such company." It was only a short time since that Mr. Vice President Stephens was hugged; now he is *adopted* by Mr. Holden and the Raleigh *Progress;* THEY ARE WILLING to rise or fall in his company. But they "can't get on" to Mr Stephens. While they *are willing* to rise in his company, he rejects the proposition and leaves them to *fall* in their own. They adopt him, but he don't adopt them—he very decidedly non-adopts them.

Mr. Stephens says: "I have heard that one object of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, was to put a muzzle on certain presses, and a bit in the mouth of certain speakers in North Carolina. * * I know nothing of the politics of North Carolina; nothing of the position of her leading public men. If there be traitors there, let them be constitutionally arrested, tried and punished." Of whom has Mr. Stephens heard that were to be MUZZLED?

While in their amazing condescension they are ADOPTING the Vice President; he does not know THEM. He has only heard something of muzzles and bits on presses and speakers in North Carolina; and for his part, if there are any traitors, he wants them punished.

"We can't get on—we can't get on to the Georgia platform"—say the disconsolate magpies; and their dismal, mournful lamentation reaches through the long, long night.

No Assistance.

"Mr. Holden is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and he is also in favor of a vigorous prosecution of steps looking to a negotiation for an honorable peace."—*Raleigh Progress, April 16th.*

Now, if any one says that the Editor had any assistance in editing that paragraph, we should be inclined to believe him; for it can't be possible that, that can be the work of one pen. Only to behold! Mr. Holden in his new part "PROSECUTING STEPS" "*looking*," &c.—Those "*steps*" had better. "*look*" out for themselves, when Mr. Holden *prosecutes* them.

If Mr. Holden is "for a vigorous prosecution of the war," there is a *step* which he might prosecute that would verify his earnestness—the *step of the soldier*. There is no reason on the face of the earth, now that he has leisure to be a candidate, that he should not take his place and fight a little for his property.

[For the Confederate.

Convention.

We see by the papers that a great deal has been said about the Convention proposed to be held in North Carolina, for what purpose we over this way (east of the Chowan river) cannot clearly conceive, unless it is for the purpose of preparing the way for reconstructing that Union from which a Convention was called for seceding from in 1861.

In all the communications upon the subject, it is clearly manifest that though there may exist in some parts of the State people who advocate such a measure, yet the general tone of the people condemn it, at least there are several able pens opposing it with arguments and a candor that we think will diminish the fever in a measure, and in connection with the efforts of Gov. Vance effectually "dead and bury it forever."

It has been remarked that the sentiment has gained ground in this part of the State, and is thought to be rapidly spreading itself amongst our people. It pains us to record such remarks. It seems indeed that all that is mean and traitorous and vile is charged upon the people in the first Congressional district. To listen to the false epithets that are applied to us, one would think this people a mass of corruption. Indeed, the opinion of us as expressed in the other parts of the State, reminds one of the "neutral ground" of the struggle of '76, where Andre was captured, and which was overrun by the "Cow Boys," "Donkers" and others, the vilest characters of the then struggling colonies. We seem to be looked upon as traders and sympathizers with our enemies; Union-loving, debased in all that makes men true patriots and loyal citizens of our struggling country.

It is almost unnecessary for a pure and virtuous character to assert its innocence of false charges. Yet there have been so many false and ridiculous charges against this patriotic people, that we will notice this remark and endeavor to convince erring people that they mistake, in supposing this people have any sympathy with any such institution as a Convention to prepare the way to bow the knee to the Lincoln *mis* government. It is simply absurd, in the first place, that water and oil should mix. The nature of the two ingredients are so diametrically opposed, that you may stir them together and they will not mix. It is equally as absurd to suppose that people who have lost their slaves and other property and been subjected to the indignities and insults enumerated in that patriotic address of our Congress, can wish to treat with our enemies and desire to mix with them again in *union*, or join them in their horrible, cruel and inhuman war upon our own friends and brothers.

It would be a sweeping assertion to declare that there are none of this people Union in sentiment, or that do not advocate or wish to go back to the old Union—that there are none who advocate Convention. It is natural to refer to the times of '76. Let one read the history of that struggle for independence, and witness the conflicting sentiments—the traitorous designs which those patriots combatted and conquered, and he will be struck with the parrallel which our country has afforded since this war began. Even in the halls of the continental Congress; among the highest in the land; from the private soldier to the high officer; from the poor citizen to the aristocratic child of wealth, there were sentiments of disunion; acts of disloyalty to the cause—treachery everywhere, and it seemed at times that the cause of the mighty struggle depended on that immortal man who ruled the destinies of our country. Such has been the case with our country and is even so now over here. There are men who are Union, and who would see our cause betrayed and even given up—would have us go back to a Union with men with whom we have no sympathy. But it must not be inferred that all who happen to be exposed to the aggressions of our enemies are actuated by such feelings. That because a few voluntarily take a detestable oath and trade with the enemy that all are disloyal, that the people as mass are not sound on the question of rights and liberty—the cause of the South.

There are men of sound sense, good judgment and unsullied patriotism, and we venture to assert that, taking the circumstances in which we are placed, the influences that have been brought to bear upon us, the troubles and trials we have been subjected to—for this people have not only been warred upon by the enemy, but what is perhaps worse, have to endure coldness and neglect and abuse and slander from our friends, curses for our misfortunes; and we believe it to be true that this people, are as true and patriotic as some parts of our state and perhaps more so. This people we believe we can safely say, desire no Convention—if we understand them aright, they have had enough of Convention. That they desire and pray for peace is undeniable; and who does not want peace? peace on honorable terms, a recognition of our rights? A sage of '76 exclaimed to the faint and croaking, "men cry peace, peace," and there is no peace," and we never will have peace—nay do not desire peace, unless it is a guarrantee of the peaceful enjoyment of our rights. What can be gained by calling a Convention? Do we desire to withdraw from the South, go out of the Confederacy and join Lincoln? or is it a step to try to be neutral? Kentucky tried neutrality, and we see her now held by the bayonets of our enemy. We could not form an independent State government. One State cannot exist alone and unaided by the rest of her sister States, and no one State, we apprehend, has any desire to try it by herself. Why then should we have a Convention in North Carolina? We hear of no such movement in any other State of the South. It is only in this state that any cause for a Convention seems to exist. Our good old State has sent forth her gallant sons, and many of her bravest and best have bit the dust. She has exerted herself to an extent that commands the admiration of the South, and will command that of the world. She has suffered much and will continue to suffer. What then, shall we cease to exert, call our men from the field, submit to a Convention the task of agitating and stirring up dissatisfaction, palsying and unnerving the strong arms and stout hearts of those who are fighting for us, confessing our government on whom we have placed the responsibility of conducting this war to a successful determination, and render abortive our attemps to maintain our rights? Why do we need a Convention just at this time? We had a Convention in '61. It was called for the purpose of taking the State out of the old Union and joining our sister States of the South, with whom we are identical in interest and feeling. Its act was the act of the people in their supreme sovereign capacity. There was then a necessity for a Convention. It was necessary for the State to choose one side of the dilemma. She chose it, and united her destiny with that of the Confederate States. Does any such necessity exist now? We are told we have been for three years, encircled by an enemy who was to crush us in three months; who has repudiated the laws and usages of enlightened, christian, chivalrous warfare, and descended to the age of barbarism and imitates the arrogance, inhumanity and cruelty of the proselytes of Romish superstition in the "dark ages." Our Government perhaps, has in some measure been entrusted with powers that may not be exactly compatible with the spirit of the Constitution. That should be used with prudence and delicacy and only in extreme and urgent cases. The writ of *habeas corpus*, our bulwark of liberty, only to be suspended "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it," has been suspended in certain cases named in the bill. The wisdom of Congress has decided that the public safety requires it. Our President is entrusted in many things with arbitrary powers that in peaceful times do not properly devolve upon him.

Are these things done to break down our cause? Are they not meant to sustain our cause, to render more effective the means for gaining our rights and liberty—to build up, rather than pull down the glorious fabric reared upon the blood and sufferings of our brave people?

We so understand it. According to their national compact, no State has a right "to enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power." All these powers are left to the general Government who are delegated and authorized to make such treaties as will conduce to the general welfare and safety. And we are very sure, that from the President down, the task would be a happy one if they could make a treaty, alike honorable to themselves, our country and posterity, and stop this cruel war.

There are candidates in the field for gubernatorial honors. As we understand them, one is a "conservative after the straitest sect," and we should judge friendly to a Convention, W. W. Holden Esq. The other is not an ultra either way, but is a patriotic supporter of the cause of the South. Has had enough of "secession" and sees no use for the services of a Convention, our present energetic Executive. As we take it, this is no time for party strife or political struggles. We shall not attempt to discuss their fitness or character. Both are well known throughout the State.

One is a conservative "after the straitest sect," and if we understand aright, that means nothing more nor less than being favorable to a Convention that shall use all possible means to persuade the other States of the South, by a united action, either to urge upon the Confederate Government to *negotiate* with the enemy and offer terms of peace; or if the Confederate States Government will not take any action in the matter, to act in their sovereignty, independent of it, and offer to treat with Lincoln's Government and endeavor to secure an honorable peace.—The question is, how shall we secure an honorable peace? The States as mere States, have no right to negotiate with our enemies for peace or to make a treaty, and while we are conservative enough to desire an honorable peace, and know that we are fighting for "State Rights," we also know that our Government has tried to negotiate with the enemy, upon the establishment of the Provisional Government, and since, and have failed; and we believe also, that negotiation will not secure peace until our enemy cease fighting, and are willing to enter into an honorable treaty with us and grant our rights.—Then and then only, do we see any necessity for negotiation—when the enemy are ready to grant our rights and are willing to stop this war.

Mr. Holden is a conservative after the "straitest sect," we would not therefore take him to be a strong Southern man. If we have understood his course heretofore, he is more favorable to a reconstruction of the old Union, than to a patriotic support of the Confederate States Government. And what does "reconstruction mean?" It is simply to ask forgiveness for our past sins, to swallow Lincoln's filthy doses and become philanthropist, emancipationist, abolitionist, and subscribe to the doctrines preached throughout that unhappy land.

To be in fact a conquered province instead of a sovereign people; have our lands confiscated and our houses taken away and parceled out to negroes and white mercenaries—the "noblemen" of the north, as Wendell Phillips calls them, who with muskets in their hands shall carry out the exalted *philanthropy* of his school and exterminate the brave chivalrous race that have so gallantly defended their honors and firesides for three years. Do we want such protection as these philanthropists would give us, that we should desire to embrace the foul carcass of abolitionism? Do we desire to swallow the nauseous doctrines of Lincoln & Co.? As Hazaael said "are we dogs, that we should do these things?"

People, our own fellow-citizens, who know any thing of the sufferings and trials that have been piled upon the unfortunate potriots who have been subjected to Yankee *protection*, would not talk of a Convention to reconstruct the old Union, neither would they think this people desirous of such a measure while there was the least shadow of hope of independence. And who is there among us who dare despair when we have such a strong tower of strength between us and our foe? Our gallant army is ready. We have our second Washington, and though we have lost our "Stonewall"—and here, let all who read drop a tear to the memory of the immortal hero who so nobly and skillfully defended the cause he loved so well, even unto death, we have still a host of others who present a brilliant array of military talent and skill that challenge the admiration of the world.

We regret that our fellow-citizens think so little of us as to think we sympathise with the movement of a Convention.

It is undeniable, that there are men of all classes among us. Circumstances have operated upon us. The influences of the times have affected many, otherwise worthy citizens. But the people are honest sons of the old State which gave us birth, and true patriots at heart to the cause of Southern liberty. Can it be supposed that the citizens of Norfolk, New Orleans, Nashville, and other places in the hands of the enemy, are Union traitors, disloyal, perfectly corrupt, and Yankees, because they are compelled, by the force of circumstances to take a detestable oath? Can you not, fellow-citizens, cast the broad mantle of your charity over these people, and believe them true to their country? Did Washington look me? We had a Convention in '61. It was called for the purpose of taking the State out of the old Union and joining our sister States of the South, with whom we are identical in interest and feeling. Its act was the act of the people in their supreme sovereign capacity. There was then a necessity for a Convention. It was necessary for the State to choose one side of the dilemma. She chose it, and united her destiny with that of the Confederate States. Does any such necessity exist now? We are told we have been for three years, encircled by an enemy who was to crush us in three months; who has repudiated the laws and usages of enlightened, christian, chivalrous warfare, and descended to the age of barbarism and imitates the arrogance, inhumanity and cruelty of the proselytes of Romish superstition in the "dark ages." Our Government perhaps, has in some measure been entrusted with powers that may not be exactly compatible with the spirit of the Constitution. That should be used with prudence and delicacy and only in extreme and urgent cases. The writ of *habeas corpus*, our bulwark of liberty, only to be suspended "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it," has been suspended in certain cases named in the bill. The wisdom of Congress has decided that the public safety requires it. Our President is entrusted in many things with arbitrary powers that in peaceful times do not properly devolve upon him.

Are these things done to break down our cause? Are they not meant to sustain our cause, to render more effective the means for gaining our rights and liberty—to build up, rather than pull down the glorious fabric reared upon the blood and sufferings of our brave people?

We so understand it. According to their national compact, no State has a right "to enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power." All these powers are left to the general Government who are delegated and authorized to make such treaties as will conduce to the general welfare and safety. And we are very sure, that from the President down, the task would be a happy one if they could make a treaty, alike honorable to themselves, our country and posterity, and stop this cruel war.

There are candidates in the field for gubernatorial honors. As we understand them, one is a "conservative after the straitest sect," and we should judge friendly to a Convention, W. W. Holden Esq. The other is not an ultra either way, but is a patriotic supporter of the cause of the South. Has had enough of "secession" and sees no use for the services of a Convention, our present energetic Executive. As we take it, this is no time for party strife or political struggles. We shall not attempt to discuss their fitness or character. Both are well known throughout the State.

One is a conservative "after the straitest sect," and if we understand aright, that means nothing more nor less than being favorable to a Convention that shall use all possible means to persuade the other States of the South, by a united action, either to urge upon the Confederate Government to *negotiate* with the enemy and offer terms of peace; or if the Confederate States Government will not take any action in the matter, to act in their sovereignty, independent of it, and offer to treat with Lincoln's Government and endeavor to secure an honorable peace.—The question is, how shall we secure an honorable peace? The States as mere States, have no right to negotiate with our enemies for peace or to make a treaty, and while we are conservative enough to desire an honorable peace, and know that we are fighting for "State Rights," we also know that our Government has tried to negotiate with the enemy, upon the establishment of the Provisional Government, and since, and have failed; and we believe also, that negotiation will not secure peace until our enemy cease fighting, and are willing to enter into an honorable treaty with us and grant our rights.—Then and then only, do we see any necessity for negotiation—when the enemy are ready to grant our rights and are willing to stop this war.

Mr. Holden is a conservative after the "straitest sect," we would not therefore take him to be a strong Southern man. If we have understood his course heretofore, he is more favorable to a reconstruction of the old Union, than to a patriotic support of the Confederate States Government. And what does "reconstruction mean?" It is simply to ask forgiveness for our past sins, to swallow Lincoln's filthy doses and become philanthropist, emancipationist, abolitionist, and subscribe to the doctrines preached throughout that unhappy land.

To be in fact a conquered province instead of a sovereign people; have our lands confiscated and our houses taken away and parceled out to negroes and white mercenaries—the "noblemen" of the north, as Wendell Phillips calls them, who with muskets in their hands shall carry out the exalted *philanthropy* of his school and exterminate the brave chivalrous race that have so gallantly defended their honors and firesides for three years. Do we want such protection as these philanthropists would give us, that we should desire to embrace the foul carcass of abolitionism? Do we desire to swallow the nauseous doctrines of Lincoln & Co.? As Hazaael said "are we dogs, that we should do these things?"

People, our own fellow-citizens, who know any thing of the sufferings and trials that have been piled upon the unfortunate potriots who have been subjected to Yankee *protection*, would not talk of a Convention to reconstruct the old Union, neither would they think this people desirous of such a measure while there was the least shadow of hope of independence. And who is there among us who dare despair when we have such a strong tower of strength between us and our foe? Our gallant army is ready. We have our second Washington, and though we have lost our "Stonewall"—and here, let all who read drop a tear to the memory of the immortal hero who so nobly and skillfully defended the cause he loved so well, even unto death, we have still a host of others who present a brilliant array of military talent and skill that challenge the admiration of the world.

We regret that our fellow-citizens think so little of us as to think we sympathise with the movement of a Convention.

It is undeniable, that there are men of all classes among us. Circumstances have operated upon us. The influences of the times have affected many, otherwise worthy citizens. But the people are honest sons of the old State which gave us birth, and true patriots at heart to the cause of Southern liberty. Can it be supposed that the citizens of Norfolk, New Orleans, Nashville, and other places in the hands of the enemy, are Union traitors, disloyal, perfectly corrupt, and Yankees, because they are compelled, by the force of circumstances to take a detestable oath? Can you not, fellow-citizens, cast the broad mantle of your charity over these people, and believe them true to their country? Did Washington look

and we sincerely hope, that if there should ever be any need for it again, that its duties may be prescribed and its business measured by the length of time required to transact it.

NO CONVENTION.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Sale of New Six Per. Cents.

RICHMOND, April 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises this morning five millions of the new guaranteed six per cent. Bonds to be sold at auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on the 12th of May.

The number of prisoners of war at this time in Richmond, is less than two thousand, including eight hundred commissioned officers.

Another flag of truce boat looked for on Friday, with prisoners, for exchange.

Weather clear this morning.

It is believed that active military operations in Northern Virginia will commence this week, by the advance of Grant's army.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, April 18.

Monseur Paul the French consular agent, at Richmond, returned on Saturday from a protracted visit to the United States, and arrived at City Point in a French-man-of-war. It is understood that he has completed the arrangements for the shipment of the French tobacco stored in this city. One vessel chartered by him is at City Point and others are expected next week.

The note—signing Bureau of the Treasury Department, will be transferred to Columbia this week. A number of employees, chiefly ladies, will start for Columbia Thursday. It is reported that the first and second Auditors, will also be removed temporarily, to some point further South, where the cost of subsistance is less than in Richmond. Montgomery and Selma, are both mentioned as the probable location of these Bureaus for the present.

Dr. Roezeo Lugo, a Yankee spy, was arrested at Tappahannock on the point of crossing the river. Maps of the harbor of Charleston, Wilmington, &c., showing the location of torpedoes were found on his body.

Later from the North.

ORANGE C. H., April 18.

Northern dates of the fourteenth and fifteenth have been received. On the 13th gold went up to 179, but on receipt of the news that Chase had negotiated a loan of three hundred thousand pounds sterling in London, it fell to 175, but rallied and closed at 177.

The capture of Fort Pillow seems to be confirmed. The Shreveport news is also confirmed to some extent.

Grant writes down the official loss at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain at 600 killed, 4,000 wounded and 700 missing.

Col. Pitts' Lecture.

We have scarcely ever been better entertained than we were last night at the Lecture of Col. Pitts in the Commons Hall. It was replete with historic research, philosophic argument, pure patriotic sentiment, and sound morality—in all, it was a lecture well calculated to instruct and improve the heart, and impress the soul with a firm and undeviating faith in the justice of the cause of the South in this war, and in a successful and brilliant issue out of all our troubles. The lateness of the hour precludes any further remarks, which we would like to indulge in.

"NO CONVENTION."—We call attention to the communication in this paper over the above signature. It comes from the "East of the Chowan"—it is the voice of our fellow-citizens of North Carolina who have been down-trodden, robbed, plundered, outraged in every conceivable way, by the *Yankee Unionists*, for whom some people who have never felt the heel of oppression and the sting of insult and wrong, affect so much sympathy and affiliation. *They deserve* all the horrors to which the former have had to endure; but who have suffered and borne, and have come out of the fiery furnace with not even the smell of treason upon their garments.

We commend this noble, patriotic communication to the perusal of all who have now, or hitherto had any favoritism for the proposed State Convention in North Carolina. And let us all learn from our suffering, persecuted, injured and outraged brethren of Eastern North Carolina, how to bear, suffer, and endure the wrongs of our common enemy, and still remain true to our Government, and true to the interest, the honor and character of our beloved old State.

From Below.

Our Kinston correspondent informs us, that on the 14th instant, the Yankees advanced in force upon our lines and drove in our pickets on the Trent road. Our troops were reinforced, when the enemy fell back to their out-post at Deep Gully. There was no skirmishing, and all has been quiet since.

The Yankee Newbern Times of the 2nd inst., contains a letter dated Washington, N. C., March 29, in which an account is given of an attack on some of our videttes, on the 26th ult., near Black Jack Church near Greenville, in which they killed eight of our videttes, including Lieut. McKinzey, and wounded seven others and then run for dear life. The whole story is probably a lie, or a great exaggeration, or we should have heard something of the matter before this.

The Seventh District.

The soldiers voted on Thursday last for a member of Congress for the seventh district, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Christian. We have received very few returns, but the few we have, are as follows:

	FOSTER.	RAMSAY.	LEACH.
Camp Holmes (Raleigh)	4	4	46
Fair Ground hospital do	0	5	5
Co. D, 35th Regiment	12	22	12

On Thursday next the election in the District is to take place. We hope our friends will furnish us with returns from every county, at the earliest possible moment. Telegraphic despatches announcing returns may be sent at our expense.

The communication of "N. C." is received and will have place to-morrow. We must beg our correspondents to write on but one side of the paper. We know paper is high, but long articles written on both sides of the sheet, so materially interfere with the rapidity necessary to type-setting on a daily paper, that we must insist on only one side of the paper being written on.

NORTHERN NEWS.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION BY GOVERNOR PIERPONT.

Gov. Pierpont, the Union Governor of Western Virginia, says a Washington letter, is now engaged upon a report to be presented to the President, Congress, and the world, in which will be shown up some of the most nefarious transactions of the Federal authorities in Alexandria, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, which ever disgraced the history of any nation. The report will be accompanied by documentary evidence as damning as it is conclusive, and as conclusive as such evidence can be.

FERNANDO WOOD AND THE SOUTH.

Hon. Fernando Wood, in a speech delivered in the Yankee House of Representatives, on the resolution to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for disclosing substantially that he was in favor of recognition rather than to see every woman and child of the Southern States put to the sword, asserted that the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, advocated a recognition of the Southern Confederacy in the Cabinet, while the Confederates had only a Provisional Government at Montgomery.

DRUMMING IN THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

Every effort is being made to cover up their scarcity of men by drumming in all the absentees, "new organization," &c., that they can lay their hands on. A telegram from St. Louis, dated the 10th, says:

A dispatch from Provost Marshal General Fry, to Provost Marshal Alexander, of this State, says Lieutenant General Grant directs active measures to be immediately taken to get into the field all recruits of the new organization and the old troops of Missouri. The troops will rendezvous at Louisville.

Gen. Sherman, in a dispatch to the Governor of Missouri on the same subject, says the War Department has given him the control of all the veterans now absent, and requests him to have them sent to the front immediately upon the expiration of their furloughs. No excuse will be taken for delay, and commanders of regiments will be held to strict accountability for absence of a single day. Gen. Sherman says now is the time, if ever, when the soldier should be in his place; three hundred men in time being better than a thousand too late. All regiments belonging to the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland go to Nashville, and those of the army of Tennessee go to Cairo, where they will receive further orders.

THE SELLING U. S GOLD CERTIFICATES IN NEW YORK.

The reason why Chase's gold certificates don't go off in New York is that they are not redeemable in gold—they are only receivable for Custom-House dues. The people don't want any such certificates; they want the gold itself to send off to Europe, and thereby provide against the impending smash in Yankee monetary affairs. Assistant Treasurer Cisco offers his gold certificates in New York at 165, when gold is selling at 169, but is won't take. The people won't buy them, and gold won't go down.

YANKEE PRISONERS DYING.—At the military prison at Andersonville, Ga., near Americus, the Yankees, we are informed, are dying at the rate of twenty to twenty-five per day. If this continues we will have but few prisoners to exchange.

We are informed by concurrent accounts in our exchanges that the recent cold weather has not much damaged the wheat in Alabama and Mississippi. It is also estimated that five times the quantity of land has been sown with it as compared with last year.

New Advertisements.

To the Voters of Nash County.---Fellow CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nash County. You are all aware that I am deprived of the privilege of appearing before you in the usual way, to declare myself a candidate; I hope, therefore, to be excused for doing so in this way. I feel, Fellow citizens, and Soldiers, in doing this, that I am responding to the call of many voters of my county. This is my first attempt to be placed in public office, and can only promise, if elected, to serve the people justly and impartially. I have ever felt that I was ready and willing to serve the people of my county in any capacity in which they might place me, to the best of my ability. It is not my design to over-estimate my claims, but to speake a few plain and simple facts. I entered the army early in the spring of 1861, and have belonged to it ever since; during which time I have been twice severely wounded, from which I fear I shall never entirely recover.

It is for the reasons given and though the earnest solicitations of my friends, that I have consented to be a candidate. I hope notwithstanding I am far from your midst, that my claims will be duly considered, and that I may have the pleasure of seeing my name handed in to the Ballot Box more times than any other, next August, should I be one of the fortunate ones who escape the Yankee balls during the coming Campaign. I am, very respectfully your ob't. Sen't.,

GEO. W. WESTRAY,
1st Lieut. Co. A. 47th N. C. Reg't.
Near Orange C. H. Va., April 13th 1864.
ap. 19 -71-d1t tw1-w1.

Spirit of the Age and Progress please copy two times, and send bills to this office.

Ran away.---$50 Reward.---Left our Place near Raleigh on Saturday night last, a NEGRO MAN named EDMUND about 50 years old, and a BOY about 16 years old named ISAM. Edmund is tall and raw boned, ginger bread color, Isam is black and his teeth are very irregular, has large eye teeth. Twenty five dollars reward will be paid for either of them, they came from the neighborhood of Pactolus Pitt Co. N. C.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
Raleigh April 1864. ap. 19-71-d2t.

Auction Sale!!---On Thursday next, 21st April. We will sell—one large MAHOGANY HAIR CLOTH SEAT SOFFA, arranged, to be converted into a bed and stead—one large COOKING STOVE and fixtures—a SPRING SEAT LOUNGE, and a Large HALL OIL CARPET in good order—Together with a variety of other Household articles.

ap 19 71.d2t. CREECH & LITCHFORD.

Land Wanted.---Wanted to Purchase a TRACT OF LAND, in one of the tier of Counties along the border of Virginia or North Carolina, with a Dwelling on it; a place near the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road most desired. For such, a good price will be paid by the Subscriber, whom please address as soon as possible, stating location, price, description and all that may be necessary to a purchaser. Payment either in Cash, Cotton bonds or notes.

H. K. BURGWYN.
ap 1-71 d3t-tw3t. Garysburg, N. C.

Jack Wanted.---Wanted to Purchase In- MEDIATELY, a good sound JACKASS, not less than 5 feet high, well formed, and of good performance. I will pay a full price for such an animal. Address me, with full description, at Garysburg, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.
ap. 13. ap 19-71-d&tw1w.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.
Warrenton, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE persons skilled in the business, can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to W. W. PEIRCE,
ap 20-12.2t Maj. & Ch'f Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Democrat, and Wilmington Journal, copy two weeks in weekly and send bills to this office.